

SHIKHALIZADE, M.A.

Using trap absorbers for dehydrating and separating gas.
Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; neft' i gaz 3 no.6:57-62 '60.
(MIRA 13:7)

1. Azerbaydzhanskiy institut nefti i khimii im. M.Azizbekova.
(Gas, Natural)

SHIKHALIZADE, P.D.

Increasing the resources in diesel fuels. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.;
neft' i gaz 1 no.12:101-103 '58. (MIRA 12:4)

1. Azerbaydzhanskiy industrial'nyy institut im. M.Azizbekova.
(Diesel fuels)

GUKHMAN, L.A.; SHIKHALIZADE, P.D.

Using the sulfuric acid method and sludge acid for refining diesel fuels. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; neft i gaz no.8:83-87 '58. (MIRA 11:10)

1. Azerbaydzhanskiy industrial'nyy institut im.
(Diesel fuels) (Sulfuric acid)

SHIKHALIZADE, P.D.

Production of turbine oils from the Neftyanne Kamni petroleum.
Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; neft' i gaz 2 no.6:67-72 '59.
(MIRA 12:10)

1. Azerbaydzhanskiy institut nefti i khimii im. Azizbekova.
(Lubrication and lubricants)

87161

S/152/60/000/011/002/005
B024/B076

15.8111

AUTHORS: Gukhman, L. A., Shikhalizade, P. D.
TITLE: Production of Resins of the Indene Coumarone Type From
Light Oil Fractions by Petroleum Pyrolysis

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy. Neft' i gaz,
1960, No. 11, pp. 75-78

TEXT: In view of the increasing demand for indene coumarone resins in various branches of industry, GNTK Azerb. SSR (State Scientific Technical Committee of the Azerbaydzhanskaya SSR) asked the authors to investigate whether these products could be obtained on the basis of petroleum. S. A. Potolovskiy and A. D. Atal'yan had previously pointed out the possibility of obtaining these resins from light oil by treating the latter with aluminum chloride before rectification (Refs. 4, 5). O. G. Pipik and N. I. Khatskevich (Ref. 6) dealt with the production of resins from petroleum solvent. The authors made a test with the light oil fraction (boiling range of 160-200°C) of the pyrolysis plant of a Baku refinery. The product was polymerized with sulfuric acid and aluminum

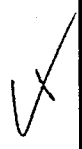
Card 1/2

87161

Production of Resins of the Indene Coumarone
Type From Light Oil Fractions by Petroleum
Pyrolysis

S/152/60/000/011/002/005
B024/B076

chloride, respectively. The volatile products were distilled off at 100 - 190°C. The results of sulfuric acid polymerization show that the softening point of 60°C specified by OCT 9263-59 (GOST 9263-59) was not achieved (ball and ring method). The aluminum chloride product had softening points from 42 to 102°C, depending on the temperature of distillation. At 180°C the softening point (63°C) specified by GOST 9263-59 was obtained for the resin. The resin yield was somewhat higher with aluminum chloride polymerization than with sulfuric acid polymerization. Although the color of all resins obtained was dark, the requirements of GOST 9263-59 were met. Nevertheless, the authors tried to bleach the polymerized product with silica gel in a petroleum ether solution. A light-colored resin with a softening point of 63°C was obtained from the petroleum ether solution, and a dark one with a softening point of 119°C if an alcohol-benzene mixture was used as eluant. The yield of light-colored resin was 35.5% of the original product. There are 3 tables and 9 Soviet references.



ASSOCIATION: Azerbaydzhanskiy institut nefti i khimii im. M. Azizbekova
(Azerbaydzhani Institute of Petroleum and Chemistry imeni
M. Azizbekov)

SUBMITTED:
Card 2/2

June 17, 1960

S/152/61/000/009/001/004
B126/B110

AUTHORS: Gukhman, L. A., Shikhalizade, P. D.

TITLE: Effect of various factors on the production of indene
cumarone resins

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy. Neft' i gaz, no. 9,
1961, 61 - 65

TEXT: The authors studied the production of indene cumarone resins from the light-oil fraction 160 - 200°C by polymerization with sulfuric acid or aluminum chloride. First tests had been described by the authors in "Neft' i gaz", no. 11, 1960. The effect of various factors on polymerization was studied here. The first test was to determine the optimum amount of sulfuric acid, and showed that it was about 1.2% referred to the light-oil fraction. The second test dealt with the effect of temperature; best results were obtained at 20°C (yield 35.6% resin, melting point 68°C). The third test concerned the effect of contact time between light-oil fraction and sulfuric acid with 2% H₂SO₄

Card 1/2

Effect of various factors on...

S/152/61/000/009/001/004
B126/B110

and at 20°C. A contact time of about one hour proved to be optimum. The effect of the aluminum chloride amount on polymerization was the object of the fourth test which showed that this amount should not exceed 3%. A further test showed that 20°C was the optimum temperature with 3% AlCl₃ for the fraction 160 - 200°C and a contact duration of one hour. Finally, the effect of contact time on polymerization was investigated for 3% AlCl₃ and a polymerization temperature of 20°C. A contact time of 15 min proved to be optimum. There are 2 figures, 6 tables, and 1 Soviet reference.

ASSOCIATION: Azerbaydzhanskiy institut nefti i khimii im. M. Azizbekova
(Azerbaydzhani Petroleum and Chemistry Institute imeni M. Azizbekov)

SUBMITTED: June 23, 1961

Card 2/2

S/152/62/000/004/001/001
B119/B110

AUTHORS: Shikhalizade, P. D., Gukhman, L. A.

TITLE: Polymerization of the indene-coumarone fraction of light oil obtained by petroleum pyrolysis with iron chloride on silica gel

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy. Neft' i gaz, no. 4, 1962, 55-58

TEXT: The authors polymerized light oil boiling between 160 and 200°C with the aid of FeCl_3 as a catalyst after application onto silica gel as carrier substance at a quantitative ratio $\text{SiO}_2:\text{FeCl}_3 = 1:1$ (A) and $1:2$ (B) (reaction temperature 60°C, time 1 hr). The catalyst was added in quantities up to 6 % FeCl_3 in the initial mixture. The reaction product was distilled at 15 mm Hg and at temperatures up to 150 and 180°C, respectively. Results: The yield of polymerizate or resin, respectively, is the same with the use of A, B, or pure FeCl_3 in amounts of 6 % in the initial

Card 1/2

Polymerization of the...

S/152/62/000/004/001/001
B119/B110

mixture (92.5-96.0 % polymerizate, or 23.9-25.5 % resin, referred to the quantity of light oil used). The melting point of the resin increases with increasing FeCl_3 content on the silica gel (melting point with A: 100°C, with B: 111°C). With decreasing catalyst content in the reaction mixture, the resin yield and the melting point decrease (with 2 % A: 9.2 % yield, melting point 72°C; with 2 % B: 10.2 % yield, melting point 85°C). The catalyst efficiency decreases considerably with repeated use (resin yield after one use of B: 25.5 %, after two uses: 9.5 %, after three: 3.2 %). The catalyst inactivated by a superficial polymer film can be regenerated by treatment with suitable solvents. There are 3 figures and 3 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Azerbaydzhanskiy institut nefti i khimii im. M. Azizbekova
(Azerbaydzhani Petroleum and Chemistry Institute imeni
M. Azizbekov)

SUBMITTED: December 26, 1961

Card 2/2

L 17696-63 EWP(j)/EPT(c)/EWT(m)/BDS AFFTC/ASD/APGC Pc-4/Pr-4 RM/MN

ACCESSION NR: AP3004248

S/0152/63/000/006/0065/0067

69

AUTHORS: Shikhalizade, P. D.; Lemberanskaya, S. I.

TITLE: Preparation of polymeric petrochemical resins from light oil fractions obtained by petroleum pyrolysis

SOURCE: IVUZ. Neft' i gaz, no. 6, 1963, 65-67

TOPIC TAGS: polymerization, polymer, unsaturated hydrocarbon, light oil, ferric chloride, silica gel, catalyst, aluminum chloride, resin

ABSTRACT: In continuation of an earlier work on polymerization of unsaturated hydrocarbons of light oil obtained from pyrolysis of petroleum fractions, it was found that the activity of used ferric chloride-silica gel catalyst is increased somewhat by removing deposited polymer through washing with a benzene-alcohol mixture. However, the results are not of practical interest because the yield falls sharply with repeated use of the catalyst, i.e. 26.8, 12.5, and 6.7%. Further experiments showed that aluminum chloride catalyst gives the best yield and the lightest-colored resin. Orig. art. has: 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Azerbaydzhanskiy institut nefi i khimi im. M. Azizbekova
(Azerbaydzhan Institute of Petroleum and Chemistry)

Card 1/2

LAZARYANTS, E.G.; TSAYLINGOL'D, V.L.; SMIRNOV, Yu.V.; SHIKHALOVA, K.P.;
OLADOV, B.N.

Dewatering of synthetic rubbers in screw expeller presses. Kauch.
1 rez. 22 no.5:13-16 My '63. (MIRA 16:7)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut monomerov dlya sinteticheskogo
kauchuka.

(Rubber, Synthetic—Drying)

L 7879-66 EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EWP(j)/T RPL RM

ACC NR: AP5025030

SOURCE CODE: WZ/0286/65/000/016/0083/0083

AUTHORS: Belyayev, V. A.; Gromova, V. A.; Zemit, S. V.; Kavrayakaya, N. L.;
Kopylov, Ye. P.; Kosmodem'yanskiy, L. V.; Kostin, D. L.; Kut'in, A. M.;
Lasaryants, E. G.; Romanova, E. G.; Tsaylingol'd, V. L.; Shikhalova, E. P.;
Shushkina, Ye. N.

ORG: none

TITLE: Method for obtaining synthetic rubber. Class 39, No. 173942

SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 16, 1965, 83

TOPIC TAGS: rubber, synthetic rubber, butadiene, styrene, polymer, copolymer, polymerization

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate presents a method for obtaining synthetic rubber by polymerization or copolymerization of dienes with vinyl monomers, for example, butadiene with α -methylstyrene, in aqueous emulsion at low temperatures in the presence of known free-radical-initiators and regulators employing emulsifiers. To improve the polymer properties, esters of monoalkylbenzoic acid are used as emulsifiers.

SUB CODE: 14.07/
Card 1/1 nw

SUBM DATE: 03Jul63

UDC: 678.762.678.762-134

L 44199-66 EWP(m)/EWP(j)/P LJP(c) WW/PM
ACC NR: AP6015673 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/009/0076/0076

INVENTOR: Lazaryants, E. G.; Aleshin, A. M.; Gromova, V. A.;
Zemit, S. V.; Kopylov, Ye. P.; Kosmodem'yanskiy, L. V.; Romanova, R. G.; Troitskiy,
A. P.; Tsnylingol'd, V. L.; Shikhalova, K.P.; Shushkina, Ye.N.; Kostin, D. L.
ORG: none

TITLE: Preparation of divinyl-alpha-methylstyrene rubber. Class 39,
No. 181294

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 9,
1966, 76

TOPIC TAGS: rubber, methylstyrene rubber, alpha methylstyrene, divinyl

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate introduces a method of preparing
divinyl-alpha-methylstyrene rubber by emulsion copolymerization of
divinyl with alpha-methylstyrene at 20C and above in the presence of
persulfate initiators and emulsifiers. To increase the polymerization
rate and improve the conditions for the granular coagulation of latex,
commercial grades of sodium salts of the synthetic fatty acids C₁₀-C₁₆

Card 1/2

UDC: 678.762.2-134.62

L 44199-66

ACC NR: AP6015673

are suggested as emulsifiers in the following composition (%): C_{10} , 5-7;
 C_{11} , 12-14; C_{12} , 16-17; C_{13} , 15-17; C_{14} , 12-13; C_{15} , 9-10;
 C_{16} , 7-8; below C_{10} and above C_{16} , 15-20. [Translation] [LD]

SUB CODE: 11/ SUBM DATE: 12Mar62/

Card 2/2 JS

ACC NR: A7010725

SOURCE CODE: UR/0138/66/000/010/0002/0004

AUTHOR: Filinov, G. P.; Titov, A. P.; Sukhomlinov, V. D.; Tsaylingol'd, V. L.;
Oladov, B. N.; Shikhhalova, K. P.

ORG: Voronezh Branch, All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Synthetic
Rubber Im. N. V. Lebedev (Voronezhskiy filial Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo
instituta sinteticheskogo kauchuka); Scientific Research Institute of Monomers for
Synthetic Rubber (Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut monomerov dlya sinteticheskogo
kauchuka)

TITLE: Cold-resistant butadiene-methylstyrene rubber with low ash content

SOURCE: Kauchuk i rezina, no. 10, 1966, 2-4

TOPIC TAGS: butadiene styrene resin, potassium compound, fluid viscosity /
SIS-10RPD rubber

SUB CODE: 11

ABSTRACT: The effect of additives of potassium caseinate and bone cement on the
viscosity and coagulation of latex and also on the ash content and properties of
the rubber SIS-10RP was investigated. Laboratory results were checked in a pilot
plant. The latex was obtained according to a formulation adopted for high-
temperature copolymerization of butadiene with alpha-methylstyrene. Latex was

Card 1/2

UDC: 678.762.2-134.622:536.485

0250

2742

ACC No: APT010725

coagulated without using sodium chloride.

It was found that addition of potassium caseinate markedly raises the latex viscosity. Bone cement, in contrast, only slightly raised the latex viscosity. Raising the temperature from 10 to 50° C reduces the viscosity of latex containing the additives by 50-100%. Results of chemical analysis show that separation of the rubber SKMS-10RPD with low ash content without use of sodium chloride solutions reduces its total ash content by 300-400% and its content of water-soluble ash by approximately 1900%. The avoidance of sodium chloride gives purer rubber and higher dielectric properties. Orig. art. has: 5 figures and 2 tables. [JPRS: 40,351]

Card 2/2

MOSHKIN, V.N.; ZUBKOV, V.F.; SHIKHAROV, V.V.

Recent data on the age of anorthosites from the Dzhugdzhur Range.
Dokl. AN SSSR 137 no.2:391-393 Apr '61. (MIRA 14:2)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy geologicheskii institut i
Dal'nevostochnoye geologicheskoye upravleniye.
(Dzhugdzhur Range--Anorthosite)

USANOVICH, M. I., SHIKHANCVA, N.

Acids, Organic.

Compound SnCl_4 with $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{COOH}$, Izv. Sek. plat. i blag. met., No. 25, 1950.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, April 195~~0~~² Unclassified.

1. OVCHENNIKOV, M. N.; SHIKHANOVA, N. M.
2. USSR (600)
4. Rice
7. Heterogenous pollen within a rice cluster, Dokl. AN SSSR 28, No. 5, 1953.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, May 1953, Unclassified.

SHIKHANOVA, N. M.

USSR/Biology - Plant physiology

Card 1/1 Pub. 22 - 34/40

Authors : Ovchinnikov, N. N. and Shikhanova, N. M.

Title : Genetic variety of pollen formed in different parts of the plant

Periodical : Dok. AN SSSR 99/3, 463-465, Nov 21, 1954

Abstract : It was established that the spermin of a large pollen formed in the first blossoms in the middle part of the plant have greater life-activity and fertility than the spermin in the first blossoms in lower and upper parts of the plant. The effect of pollen sizes on the fertility of spermins and their ability to assimilate the ovicells is discussed. Three USSR references (1951 and 1952). Tables.

Institution: The Hydrometeorological Institute, Odessa

Presented by: Academician A. L. Kursanov, September 16, 1954

COUNTRY : USSR
 CATEGORY : Cultivated Plants. Cereals. M
 RES. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No.14, 1958, No. 63329
 AUTHOR : Oychinnikov, N. N., Shikhanova, N. M.
 INST. : Odessa Hydrometeorological Institute
 TITLE : Differences in the Biological Properties of Kernels Formed
 in Different Parts of Wheat Spikes.
 ORIG. PUB. : Tr. Odessk. gidrometeorol. instituta, 1957, vyp. 11, 41-58
 ABSTRACT : The character of the growth of the aerial and subsurface
 mass of the plants grown from seeds formed in different
 parts of the spike was studied on the experimental plot
 of Odessa Hydrometeorological Institute. From the largest
 kernels from the middle part of the spike develop plants
 with a more vigorous root system, deeply embedded tiller
 nodes, predominance of the second type of tillering, with
 the highest amount of rootlets, leaves and shoots, with
 a higher percentage of the survival of plants, with tall
 productive tillers, higher yield and absolute weight of the

Card: 1/2

32

COUNTRY	: USSR	
CATEGORY	: Cultivated Plants. General Problems.	M
AND JOUR.	: GenBiol., No.14, 1958, No. 63274	
AUTHOR	: Ovchinnikov, N.N., Shikhanova, N. M.	
INST.	: Odessa Institute of Hydrometeorology	
TITLE	: Separation of Biologically Full-Value Seeds	
ORIG. PUB.	: Tr. Odessk. gidrometeorol. in-ta, 1957, vyp. 11,59-69	
ABSTRACT	: The seed material in some kolkhozes, rayon seed growing establishments and even elite seeds put out by individual selection stations is not graded according to size. The selection of full-value seeding material can be achieved by the usual machine sorting of wheat grains for size, and sorting according to specific weight can be applied to the previously graded portion of the large-sized seed material. The smallest specific weight has been noted in the largest sized and biologically full-value kernels.	
		V. D. Smyslova
Card:	1/1	

USSR/Physiology of Plants. General Problems.

I-1

Abs Jour: Ref. Zhur-Biologiya, No 1, 1958, 1104

upon the supply of nutritive matter and upon the place where the pericarps are formed. Any direct connection between the weight of the external and internal flower membranes and the weight of the pericarps were not discovered. The project was completed in the Odessa Hydrometeorological Institute. Bibliography of ten titles.

Card : 2/2

-4-

OVCHINNIKOV, N.N.; SHIKHANOVA, N.M.

Changes in the fertilization ability of flowers as related to their position in the spike. Nauch. dokl. vys. shkoly; biol. nauki no.2: 93-96 '58. (MIRA 11:10)

1. Presstavlena kafedroy rasteniyevodstva i pochvovedeniya Odesskogo gimeteorologicheskogo instituta.
(Fertilization of plants) (Wheat)

OVCHINNIKOV, N.N.; SHIKHANOVA, N.M.

Growth characteristics of plants developed from caryopses taken
from different parts of the wheat ear. Nauch.dokl.vys.shkoly;
biol.nauki no.4:124-128 '58. (MIRA 11:12)

1. Rekomendovana kafedroy rasteniyevodstva i pochvovedeniya
Odesskogo gidrometeorologicheskogo instituta.
(Wheat)

OVCHINNIKOV, N.N.; SHIKHANOVA, N.M.

Relation between the variety in offspring and place of seed
formation on hybrid plants of the preceding generation. Trudy
OGMI no.16:67-77 '58. (MIRA 12:9)
(Hybridization, Vegetable)

OVCHINNIKOV, N.N.; SHIKHANOVA, N.M.

Variations in the size of pollen as related to the size and vigor of
the wheat plant. Trudy OGMI no.16:79-84 '58. (MIRA 12:9)
(Wheat) (Pollen)

OVCHINNIKOV, N.N.; SHIKHANOVA, N.M.

Effect of seed quality on the improvement of varietal qualities
of spring wheat sown in fall. Trudy OGMI no.16:85-90 '58.

(MIRA 12:9)

(Wheat) (Seeds)

OVCHINNIKOV, N.N.; SHIKHANOVA, N.M.

Heterogeneity of seed buds and egg cells developing in
different parts of the wheat ear. Trudy OGMI no.18:17-21
'59. (MIRA 13:5)
(Wheat) (Ovaries (Botany))

OVCHINNIKOV, N.N.[Ovchynnykov, M.M.]; SHIKHANOVA, N.M.[Shykhanova, N.M.]

Heteronomy of organs, tissues, and cells in the plant organism
Ukr. bot. zhur. 18 no.1:19-27 '61. (MIRA 14:3)

1. Odesskiy sel'skokhozyaystvennyy institut.
(Plant physiology)

OVCHINNIKOV, Nikolay Nikolayevich; SHIKHANOVA, Nadezhda Mikhaylovna;
REYHERS, F.E., doktor biol. nauk, otv. red.

[Regularities of ontogenesis in cultivated annual cereal
crops] Zakonomernosti ontogeneza odnoletnikh kul'turnykh
zlakov. Moskva, Nauka, 1964. 182 p. (MIRA 18:1)

MASSIN, V.A.; MILOSLAVSKIY, I.L.; PAVLOV, S.P.; POGODILOV, M.N.; SHEVELEV,
A.Ye.; KUNITSA, S.S.; YAKOVLEV, V.G.; CHESNOKOV, V.K.; KRYLOV,
B.F.; SHIKHANOVICH, B.A.; YAITSKOV, S.A.

Proposals awarded prizes at the 16th All-Union Contest for
Electric Power Economies. Prom.energ. 17 no.10:12-14 0
'62. (MIRA 15:9)

(Technological innovations--Competitions)

BENYAKOVSKIY, M.A.; GUTNIK, M.V.; TORPOV, G.M.; BUTYLKINA, L.I.;
REUTOV, Yu.G.; SHIKHANOVICH, B.A.; FIRSOV, P.A.; NAGAYEV, S.A.

Mastering the operation of the plant for cold-rolled sheet production.
Stal' 25 no.8:726-730 Ag '65. (MIRA 18:8)

1. Cherepovetskiy metallurgicheskiy zavod.

DUBROVSKIY, V.G.; SOLOKHOV, V.V.; SHIKHANOVICH, E.L.

Applicability of the method of long-period variations of the telluric currents in the case of a complex geoelectric cross section. Izv. AN Turk. SSR. Ser. fiz.-tekhn., khim. i geol. nauk no.4:26-33 '63.

(MIRA 17:2)

1. Otdel razvedochnoy geofiziki i seysmologii AN Turkmenskoy SSR.

L 47108-66 EWT(1)/FCC GW
ACC NR: ARG019884

SOURCE CODE: UR/0169/66/000/002/G001/G002

AUTHOR: Mil'shteyn, D. M.; Avagimov, A. A.; Dubrovskiy, V. G.; Lykov, V.I.;
Pavlenkin, A. D.; Solokhov, V. V.; Shikhanovich, E. L.

55
543

TITLE: The formulation of new trends of research on the structure of
the Earth's crust and upper mantle in Turkmenistan by geophysical
methods

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Geofizika, Abs. 2G6

REF SOURCE: Sb. Geol. rezul'taty prikl. geofiz. Geofiz. issled.
stroyeniya zemn. kory. M., Nedra, 1965, 33-44

TOPIC TAGS: Earth crust, upper mantle, electromagnetic field,
magnetotelluric probing, seismologic testing

ABSTRACT: Information on the structure of the Earth can be obtained
by a magnetotelluric probing method of observation and interpretation
of the recordings of various types of elastic waves, generated during
natural earthquakes, and by studying the variations with different
periods of the natural electromagnetic field of the Earth. This
method is based on the study of the ratio of variations in the elec-
tric and magnetic components of the Earth's electromagnetic field.

Cord 1/2

UDC: 550.311:551.14(575.4)

L 47108-66

ACC NR: AR6019884

Magnetotelluric probing stations provide the possibility of studying variations of the electromagnetic field during a period of 10 seconds to 24 hours. For improved seismological testing, it was very important to design equipment with an intermediate magnetic recording. An increased resolution of the recordings of the seismograph made it possible to use new inputs to determine the type and analysis of composite waves. Seismological observations and subsurface magnetotelluric probing in Turkmenistan proved the possibility of using both methods for studying sedimentary layers as well as the structure of the Earth's crust and the upper mantle down to depths of approximately 200--250 km. [Translation of abstract] [FM]

SUB CODE: 18, 20/

hs

Card 2/2

ACC NR: AT6028368

(N)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/65/000/000/0033/0044

AUTHOR: Mil'shteyn, D. M.; Avagimov, A. A.; Dubrovskiy, V. G.; Lykov, V. I.; Pavlenkin, A. D.; Solokhov, V. V.; Shikhanovich, E. L.

ORG: none

TITLE: New trends in studying the structure of the crust and upper mantle by geophysical methods in Turkmenistan

SOURCE: International Geological Congress. 22d, New Delhi, 1964. Geologicheskkiye rezul'taty prikladnoy geofiziki (Geological results of applied geophysics); doklady sovetskikh geologov, problema 2. Moscow, Izd-vo Nedra, 1965, 33-44

TOPIC TAGS: Earth crust, upper mantle, magnetotelluric survey, seismologic investigation, seismic wave, fault / *TURKISTAN*

ABSTRACT: The present paper summarizes the results of geophysical investigations of the Earth's crust and mantle performed since 1961 in the Epihercynian Kara-Kum platform and the folded Alpine region of Kopet-Dag. Magnetotelluric surveys and seismological investigations were conducted along a 110-km submeridional profile extending between Ashkhabad and Bakhardok. Several interfaces were investigated in the area near Ashkhabad. A geological cross section along the profile showing the structure of the Earth's crust and the upper mantle down to 85 km has been prepared

Card 1/2

ACC NR: AT6028368

from the geophysical data. The region lying between the Epihercynian platform and the geosyncline has been analyzed. The presence of lateral inhomogeneities in the mantle is noted. The presence of deep-seated faults is discussed, and their location and extent are determined. Orig. art. has: 1 figure.

SUB CODE: 08/ SUBM DATE: 06Jan65/ ORIG REF: 026/ OTH REF: 002

Card 2/2

LAVRINENKO, V.T., red.; GNUSAREV, A.N., red.; SHIKHANOVICH, L.I., red.;
ZHELNINA, N.A., red.izd-va; TERNOUSHKO, N.M., red.izd-va;
SAVKINA, B.K., tekhred.

[Economy and organization of the socialist agriculture of
Turkmenistan] Ekonomika i organizatsia sotsialisticheskogo
sel'skogo khoziaistva Turkmenistana. Ashkhabad, Turkmenskoe
gos.izd-vo, 1958. 321 p. (MIRA 12:10)
(Turkmenistan--Agriculture)

FOMKIN, F.L., dots.; SAPITSKIY, N.I.; KHALOV, O.A., kand. ekon. nauk; SHIKHANOVICH, L.I.; MEREDOV, A.M., starshiy nauchnyy sotr.; ATAYEV, Ch.A., kand. ekon. nauk; KONDAKOV, V.F., kand. ekon. nauk; LAVRINENKO, V.T., kand. ekon. nauk; KOZLOV, N.Ye., refer.; SHUMEYKO, T.I., red. izd-va; ZUBOVA, N.I., tekhn. red.

[Studies on the economics of the agriculture of the Turkmen S.S.R.] Ocherki po ekonomike sel'skogo khoziaistva Turkmenskoi SSR. Ashkhabad, Turkmengosizdat, 1962. 446 p. (MIRA 16:5)

1. Zaveduyushchiy otделom ekonomiki sel'skogo khozyaystva Turkmenskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta zemledeliya (for Shikhanovich). 2. Turkmenskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut zemledeliya (for Meredov).
- (Turkmenistan--Agriculture--Economic aspects)

SHIKHANOVICH, M.S., inzh.

Assembling cars with tubular lift towers. Transp.stroi. 9
no.7:55-56 J1 '59. (MIRA 12:12)
(Electric railroads--Wires and wiring)

USPENSKIY, Vladimir Andreyevich; SHIKHANOVICH, Yu.A., red.; GAVRILOV,
S.S., tekhn.red.

[Lectures on computable functions] Lektsii o vychislimyykh
funktsiyakh. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo fiziko-matem.lit-ry, 1960.
492 p. (MIRA 14:2)

(Functions)

S/044/61/000/008/001/039

C111/C333

AUTHORS: Yermolayeva, N. M. Shikhanovich, Yu. A.

TITLE: The problem of establishing a mechanical language for the geometry

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Matematika, no. 8, 1961, 11, abstract 8A79. ("Soobshch. Labor. elektromodelir. In-t nauchn. inform. AN SSSR," 1960, vyp 1, 211-215) ✓

TEXT: Short description of the lecture given by the authors at the conference mentioned in Ref. 8A80. The fundamental demands usually postulated for the projected mechanical information languages are explained by the example of the mechanical language for the geometry elaborated by the authors.

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 1/1

SHIKHANOVICH, Yuriy Aleksandrovich; DOROFEYEV, G.V., red.

[Introduction to modern mathematics; elementary concepts]
Vvedenie v sovremennuiu matematiku; nachal'nye poniatia.
Moskva, Nauka, 1965. 376 p. (MIRA 19:1)

SHIKHARBEYEV, B.V.

Study of the periods of development of various phases of the life cycle of the ticks *Ixodes persulcatus* P. Sch. in the focus of tick-borne encephalitis in the southwest part of Irkutsk Province. Trudy Irk. NIEM no. 7:74-85 '62

(MIRA 19:1)

1. Iz otdela zabolevaniy s prirodnoy ochagovost'yu Irkutskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta epidemiologii i mikrobiologii.

KHAYTOVICH, E. (UC2WC) (Vitebsk); SHIKHARDOV, G. (UC2WG) (g.Vitebsk).

We need help. Radio no.6:7 Je '56.
(Vitebsk--Radio, Shortwave)

(MLRA 9:8)

SHIKHELIBEYLI, E., GAMKRELIDZE, P. D., Professor

"On the Tectonic Structure of Azerbaydzhan and Georgia." Report presented at the Interdepartmental Conference on the Problems of the Metallogeny of the Caucasus, Tbilisi 8-13 May 1957.

Sum 1582

SHIKHEL'MAN, Kh. I.

The IPT-3 hardness gauge. Stan. 1 instr. 26 no. 7:36 J1 '55.
(Hardness) (MIRA 8:9)

Shikhel'man, Kh. L.

AID P - 5172

Subject : USSR/Engineering

Card 1/1 Pub. 103 - 13/19

Author : Shikhel'man, Kh. L.

Title : Measurement of center distances with help of self-centering devices.

Periodical : Stan. i instr., ²⁷6, 39-40, Je 1956

Abstract : The author describes a method for measuring center-to-center distances with the help of standard and special self-centering devices, which replace the several mandrels and much handling usually required in this job. Two drawings.

Institution : None

Submitted : No date

SHIKHEL'MAN, Kh.L.

Lapping of finishing reamers. Stan.i instr. 27 no.11:37-38 N'56.
(MIRA 10:1)

(Reamers)

SHIKHEL'MAN, Kh.L., inzhener.

Chucks used for internal grinding of P-63 thin-walled bushes.
Mashinostroitel' no.6:34-35 Je '57. (MIRA 10:7)
(Chucks) (Grinding and polishing)

SHIKHEL'MAN, Kh. L.

AYZENBERG, A.I., SHIKHEL'MAN, Kh.L.

Manufacturing and checking the precision of indicating screws used in
measuring instruments. Stan.i instr. 28 no.4:13-16 Ap '57.

(MLRA 10:5)

(Screw-cutting machines)

(Measuring instruments)

SHIKHEL'MAN, Kh.L., inzh.

Technical bulletin of the scientific technical department in a plant.
Mashinostroitel' no.4:47-48 Ap '58. (MIRA 11:5)
(Mechanical engineering)

SHIKHEL'MAN, Kh.L.

Fitting screw-cutting tools along the angle of inclination. Stan.i
instr. 29 no.5:40 My '58. (MIRA 11:7)
(Spiral cutting)

25(1)

SOV/117-59-5-25/30

AUTHOR: Shikhel'man, Kh.L.

TITLE: A Boring Machine Operator-Innovator

PERIODICAL: Mashinostroitel', 1959, Nr 5, p 40 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The article tells of some ideas of I.V. Pasternakevich, who is foreman of a team competing for the title of "Communist Work Brigade" at the Odesskiy zavod frezernykh stankov (Odessa Milling Machine Plant) imeni Kirova, and delegate to the Rayon Council of Workers Delegates. The ideas mentioned are: a method of boring intercrossing calibrated bores with high accuracy and speed; checking scraped basic surfaces on parts with the use of four cubes (shown in figure) of a height accuracy of up to 0.002 mm (if the base surface is machined with an inaccuracy of 2 to 3 micron, one of the cubes will not stick to the surface and can be shifted by hand without effort). When machining small lots of parts on a jig boring machine, P. uses simple set squares with holes for inserting the parts. The squares have eliminated the necessity of checking every part on coordinates.

Card 1/1

SHIKHEL'MAN, Kh.L., inzh.

Efficient utilization of outworn metal-saws. Mashinostroitel'
no.1:17 Ja '60. (MIRA 13:4)
(Metal-cutting tools)

BARSHTAK, N.M.; SHIKHEL'MAN, Kh.L.

Design of high-precision machine tools at the Odessa Machine-
Tool Plant. Stan.i instr. 32 no.9:27-30 S '61.

(MIRA 14:8)

(Odessa Machine-tool industry)

SHIKHEL'MAN, Kh.L.

New machine tools manufactured at the Kirov Plant in Odessa.
Mashinostroitel' no.8:9-11 Ag '63. (MIRA 16:10)

SHIMEL'YAN, K.R.L.

[Attachments and tools for jig-boring machines] Prisoos b-
lenia i instrument dlia koordinatno-rastochnykh stankov.
Moskva, Mashinostroenie, 1964. 145 p. (MIRA 17:9)

SHIKHEL'MAN, Z., inzhener; MOLDAVSKIY, G., inzhener.

Restoration of interchangeable parts of moving-picture equipment by
chromium plating. Kinomekhanik no.12:23-28 D '53. (MLRA 6:12)
(Motion-picture projectors)

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS																										3RD AND 4TH ORDERS																									
PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX																										MATERIALS INDEX																									
<p>1A</p> <p>Viscosity changes of cellulose nitrate sols. IV. Gela- tion of sols. A. V. Pamfilov, A. G. Shikher and M. G. Shikher. <i>Colloid J.</i> (U. S. S. R.) 4, 740 85(1938); cf. C. A. 32, 7380P.—In presence of Cu powder (e. g., 0.2%) or Cu₂O (but not CuO) the viscosity of cellulose nitrate (I) sols in Me₂CO (contg., e. g., 8% of I) rises with time, and the sol gels. The gelation is delayed by a previous boiling of I with H₂O and accelerated by NO or N₂O. The gel is unable to produce fibers. PbO and Pb(AcO)₂ (but not PbO₂) act as does Cu, but the gel formed gives threads. Acids in the solvents used favor the gelation. Analogous expts. are reported for cellulose nitrate lacquers. V. Scheme of the gelation process. A. V. Pamfilov and M. G. Shikher. <i>Ibid.</i> 847-01.— The gelation of cellulose nitrate (I) sols in presence of Cu, etc., is due rather to an invisible coagulation than to a chem. reaction. The evidence for this view includes the observations: (a) 1% sols of I coagulate visibly and the coagulation is replaced by gelation on addn. of PhMe; (b) the gelation in BuOAc + PhMe is quicker than in BuOAc alone; (c) the amt. of Cu necessary for gelation decreases when the concn. of I increases; and (d) this amt. increases with fluidity of the sol. J. J. B.</p>																										2																									
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<p>CO</p> <p>The use of cellosolve in nitrocellulose lacquers. S. M. Chervy and A. G. Shikher. <i>Org. Chem. Ind. (U. S. S. R.)</i> 5, 113-15(1938).—Colloxylin with 30% H₂O can be used in the prepn. of lacquers contg. 4-5% H₂O with the addn. of an equal vol. of cellosolve. The addn. of cellosolve in excess of the H₂O content retards the rate of film drying and smaller amts. cause fogging of the film. The presence of EtOH and acetone is essential. Films formed with lacquers contg. H₂O and cellosolve are easily polished to a lustrous finish.</p> <p>Chas. Blanc</p>																										<p>26</p>																									
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<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> CA X </div> <p>Device for the determination of the adhesive power of lacquer films. A. G. Shikher and M. G. Shikher. <i>Zavodskaya Lab.</i> 7, 1395-6(1938).—The adhesive power of a lacquer film is evaluated from the force required to detach a coated plate from the base by means of the Schopper dynamometer. A metal block with a conical cut with obtuse apex for the insertion of the metal plate and a snugly fitting cone fitted with books are illustrated and described Chas. Blanc</p>																																																			
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<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> ca 25 </div> <p>Apparatus for testing the adhesive properties of var- nishes. A. G. Shukher. U.S.S.R. 65,912, Feb. 28, 1960. Addn. to U.S.S.R. 57,190. M. H.</p>					
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> COMMON ELEMENTS COMMON ELEMENTS </div>					
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1ST DEGREE		2ND DEGREE		3RD DEGREE	
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CA

2

Inhibition of the evaporation of liquids. A. G. Shal'kov, M. G. Shal'kov, and N. Ya. Petrova. *Zhur. Priklad. Khim.* (J. Applied Chem.) 23, 947-51 (1949).—Preliminary expts. showed that soln. of 0.12% paraffin (purified, m. 53.3, d. 0.875) in $(CH_2Cl)_2$ reduces very considerably the rate of evapn. of the solvent at 16°; at that temp., a drop of the pure solvent evapd. in 1 min.; a drop of the 0.12% paraffin soln. in 18-20 min. In an air stream of 3 m./sec. at 16°, 1 sq. cm. of the surface of the pure solvent lost 11.2 mg./min., as against 0.3 mg. for the soln. The very low concn. of paraffin which so reduces the velocity of evapn. gives rise to no detectable lowering of the equil. vapor pressure. Complete investigation of the rate of evapn. v as a function of the concn. c of paraffin, showed that at 16°, below 0.12%, v decreases only very slowly with increasing c , and is very nearly const.; at $c = 0.12\%$, v drops vertically to a value very close to zero. Thus, the concn. $c = 0.12\%$ represents a crit. concn. with respect to the velocity of evapn. Curves of v as a function of c in other solvents have the same shape, all showing a certain crit. c which is, for EtOAc 0.9, AmOAc 1.0, $CHCl_3$ 5.0, toluene 5.5, C_6H_6 6.5, CCl_4 7% paraffin at 16°. This crit. c corresponds, simply, to the soly. of paraffin in the given solvent at the given temp. If, at 16°, EtOH is added to CCl_4 until the soly. of paraffin falls to 0.1%, that c becomes the crit. concn. of the mixed solvent. At 3 different temps., 0, 16, and 25°, the crit. c values in $(CH_2Cl)_2$, toluene, $CHCl_3$, and CCl_4 , increase with the temp. and coincide with the solubilities at the resp. temps. The sharp drop of v thus occurs at satn. of the soln., and the very small v observed after the drop is the rate of evapn. of the satd. soln.

N. Thon

Shal'kov Power Inst. in V. I. Lenin

PC 21 4

Retardation of evaporation of liquids. A. G. Shikher, M. G. Shikher, and N. Y. Petrova (*J. appl. Chem., USSR*, 1949, 22, 947-951).—Evaporation of certain liquids may be retarded greatly by dissolving paraffin wax in them. For each liquid there is a crit. concn. of wax below which the effect is negligible. This concn. is approx. that of a solution saturated at the temp. of the experiment. Evaporation is carried out by passing a controlled stream of air over the liquid contained in a small glass vessel in a thermostat. Evaporation was measured by weighing. Addition of 0.12% of paraffin wax (m.p. 53.3°) to $(CH_3Cl)_2$ has very little effect, but at 0.12% the rate of evaporation is reduced from ~10 mg. per cm² per min. to ~1 mg. per cm² per min. at 18°. This effect can be strikingly demonstrated by a "wet- and dry-bulb" experiment. One thermometer wrapped in gauze soaked with pure solvent showed 14° difference from dry bulb when placed in the air stream, whilst one with wax solution showed only 1.4° difference. Crit. concns. of wax are observed for EtOAc (0.9), C_2H_5OAc (1.0), $CHCl_3$ (5.0), PhMe (5.5), C_6H_6 (8.5), and CCl_4 (7), all at 18°. At higher temp. the crit. concn. increases in conformity with solubility.

G. D. Hixson.

SHIKHER, A.G.

✓ Determination of the serial number of transformer oil

MT

Shikher, A.G.

4E2C

7
V Flux for soldering aluminum wire. A. G. Shikher, U. N.
Guseva, and S. V. Radlov. U.S.S.R. 102,053, Apr. 30,
1950. An aq. soln. contg. a mixt. of bi- and trivalent Fe;
is used as flux when joining Al wires with soft solder.
M. Hosh

SHIKHER, A.G.; GUSEVA, S.N.; RADILOV, S.V.

Soldering aluminum conductors. Prom.energ. 11 no.11:9-11
N '56. (MLRA 9:12)

1. Ivanovskiy energeticheskiy institut.
(Aluminum) (Electric conductors) (Solder and soldering)

SOV/81-59-10-37136

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, 1959, Nr 10, p 532 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Drubetskaya, T.Ye., Shikher, A.G., Sandler, G.A., Bedrinskaya, Ye-M.

TITLE: Control of Pore-Forming Substances in Technological Process of Microporous Rubber¹⁵ Production

PERIODICAL: Byul tekhn.-ekon. inform. Sovnarkhoz Ivanovsk. ekon. adm. r-na, 1958, Nr 3, pp 14-17

ABSTRACT: A method has been developed for the evaluation of pore-forming substances from the value of the "lifting force", i.e. the height of lifting of the indicator rod placed on the sample of a rubber mixture which is subjected to heating. The device makes it possible to determine the initial and the final temperature of decomposition of pore-forming agents in the mixture. The behavior of NaHCO_3 and the porophore ChKhZ-5 in rubber mixtures for microporous soles has been investigated. Their combination shows the best pore-formation, technological and physical-mechanical properties.

V. Vakula

Card 1/1

SHIKHER, M.G.

RT-872 (Chemistry of titanium. VIII. Chlorination of titanium compounds with a mixture of chlorine and carbon monoxide) K khimii titana. VIII. Khlorirovanie titanosoderzhashchikh produktov smes'iu khlora i okisi ugleroda. ZHURNAL OBSHCHEI KHIMII, 7(22): 2760-2766, 1937.

26

Appliance for testing elasticity of paint and varnish films.
M. G. Shikher. Zinshkaya. Lib. 7, 370-80. (1938).
Rev. Current Lit. Paint, Colors, Varnish & Allied Ind. 12,
135(1939).—Goldshtein and Lazarev's (cf. C. A. 31,
6906?) method is criticized. George Ayres.

ASD-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

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<p>1st and 2nd Orders</p> <p>PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX</p> <p>26</p> <p>Apparatus for determining hardness of enamel paint coatings. M. G. Shikher. Zavodskaya Lab. 7, 1324-5 (1938).—App. is described. B. C. P. A.</p>																									
<p>AS - S. L. A. METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION</p> <p>RESEARCH VARIATION INDEX</p>																									

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Viscometer. M. G. Shikher, Zavodskaya Lab. 7.
1440(1938).—A vacuum-charged viscometer is illustrated
and described.

Chas. Blanc

ASS-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

CH 26

Deformation properties of linseed oil films. M. G. Shikher. *J. Applied Chem.* (U. S. S. R.) 12, 1884-90 (in French, 1891) (1939).—The films of polymerized oil have a greater strength and elongation than those obtained with linseed oil treated in a different manner. The elongation and the strength of oil films in the first period of aging increases, decreasing then gradually with little change in the strength. The oil films are very elastic only in the first period of aging. Fifteen references. A. A. Bochtlingk.

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

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69																										70																									
71																										72																									
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99																										100																									

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

26

Mechanical properties of some varnish films. M. G. Shikher. *J. Applied Chem.* (U. S. S. R.) 12, 1723-9 (in French, 1939) (1939).—The elasticities and the tensile strengths of various colloxylin, cellophane and casein films were detd
A. A. Bochtlingk

AS 6-51 A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

26

The deformation of tanned casein films. M. G. Shikher.
J. Applied Chem. (U. S. S. R.) 13, 142-5 (in French, 1961)
(1940); cf. *C. A.* 34, 7631².—Casein films plasticized
with glycerol are very plastic. In tanning of such films,
stages were observed where the films became highly
elastic. The final stage of tanning is characterized by high
stability and negligible deformation. The properties of
tanned films are probably connected with their three-di-
mensional structure. A. A. Podgorny

24

26

Deformation of oil films, A. V. Pamtlov and M. G. Shikher, J. Applied Chem. (U. S. S. R.) 13, 147-52 (in French, 1952) (1940).—The elastic properties of drying oil and of other rubber-like substances are conditioned by their two-phase structure, which is represented by a swollen gel. The mech. properties of these films can be improved and their service prolonged by combination of drying with semidrying oils and probably with nondrying oils.

A. A. Poldgany

100-100000 METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

100-100000 METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

25

Printing properties of print-cotton dyes. M. G. Shik-
 her. *J. Applied Chem. (U.S.S.R.)* 18, 320-117 (1945)
 (English summary). The print dyes must have certain
 optimal resistance to deformative forces and the phys.
 systems comprising the dye must be fine-structured.
 Thickeners such as Na alginate and colophony give sols.
 with less structure than obtained with starch; the alginate
 has the highest thickening power. Starch gives the least
 stickiness, but this rises rapidly as the hydrolysis of starch
 proceeds. All types of thickeners have a pronounced re-
 lationship of resistance to capillary forces vs. content. Na
 alginate and tragacanth gum have the most pronounced
 capacity in this respect; the latter however loses this power
 on "boiling." G. M. Kosolapoff

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<p>ca</p> <p>25</p> <p>Deformation properties of thickeners (for calico printing). M. G. Shikher, <i>J. Applied Chem. (U.S.S.R.)</i> 19, 542-52 (1946) (in Russian).--Starch solns. and insufficiently boiled solns. of tragacanth have poor ability to withstand continuous deformation. The elasticity of starch solns. decreases sharply on addn. of oleic acid. Insufficiently boiled tragacanth solns. are very elastic; on longer boiling they become plastic. Na alginate is a good thickener. The practical use of intensively boiled tragacanth is justified by the need of nonelastic products. G. M. Kosolapoff</p>																																																																																																																																																											
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Inhibition of the evaporation of liquids. A. O. Shikher, M. G. Shikher, and N. Ya. Petrova. *Zhur. Priklad. Khim.* (J. Applied Chem.) 22, 947-51(1949).—Preliminary expts. showed that soln. of 0.12% paraffin (purified, m. 53.3, d. 0.876) in $(CH_2Cl)_2$ reduces very considerably the rate of evapn. of the solvent at 16°; at that temp., a drop of the pure solvent evapd. in 1 min.; a drop of the 0.12% paraffin soln., in 15-20 min. In an air stream of 3 m./sec., at 16°, 1 sq. cm. of the surface of the pure solvent lost 11.3 mg./min., as against 0.2 mg. for the soln. The very low concn. of paraffins which so reduces the velocity of evapn. gives rise to no detectable lowering of the equil. vapor pressure. Complete investigation of the rate of evapn. v as a function of the concn. c of paraffin, showed that at 16°, below 0.12%, v decreases only very slowly with increasing c , and is very nearly const.; at $c = 0.12\%$, v drops vertically to a value very close to zero. Thus, the concn. $c = 0.12\%$ represents a crit. concn. with respect to the velocity of evapn. Curves of v as a function of c in other solvents have the same shape, all showing a certain crit. c which is, for EtOAc 0.9, AmOAc 1.0, $CHCl_3$ 5.0, toluene 5.5, C_6H_6 6.5, CCl_4 7% paraffin at 16°. This crit. c corresponds, simply, to the soly. of paraffin in the given solvent at the given temp. If, at 16°, EtOH is added to CCl_4 until the soly. of paraffin falls to 0.1%, that c becomes the crit. concn. of the mixed solvent. At 3 different temps., 0, 16, and 28°, the crit. c values in $(CH_2Cl)_2$, toluene, $CHCl_3$, and CCl_4 , increase with the temp. and coincide with the solubilities at the resp. temps. The sharp drop of v thus occurs at satn. of the soln., and the very small v observed after the drop is the rate of evapn. of the satd. soln.

N. Thon

C. A.

25

Simplified determination of viscosity in difficultly wettable cotton goods. M. G. Shikher, B. S. Voronkov, and N. G. Lysova (Ivanovsk Cotton Research Inst.). *Zarodskaya Lab.* 16, 880 (1950).—Instead of deaerating the sample in vacuum, the adsorbed air is rapidly displaced by moistening the sample with an approx. 0.5% aq. soln. of suitable wetting agents (such as Igepon). G. M. Kosolapoff

U. S. S. R. .

U S S R .

✓ Cellulose ether thickeners for printing dyes. M. G. Shikher, Z. A. Rybkina, and P. V. Gersikov. Tekstil. Prom. 14, No. 12, 23-31(1954).—Use of methyl, hydroxyethyl, and Na salt of carboxymethyl ethers of cellulose as thickeners for all printing dyes is discussed. E. Barabasi

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Plastification of the starch pastes. Zhur. prikl. khim. 31 no.2:
315-319 F '58. (MIRA 11:5)

1. Ivanovskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut khlopchatobumazhnoy
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(Starch)

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Technological testing of the AOZh-2 bleaching apparatus.

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(Textile machinery—Testing)

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Simplified method for the control of bleaching solutions. Tekst.
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Gotovtseva, Shikher). 2.TSentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy
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SHIKHER, M.G.

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(MIRA 15:2)

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"Some problems of bleaching blended fabrics."

report presented at the 4th Intl. Congress of Colourists, Budapest, 24-29 Sept 1962.

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SHIKHER, M.G.; GOTOVSEVA, L.A.; RYBKINA, L.A.

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1. Sotrudniki Ivanovskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta
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